

John Boehner
Chairman
8th District, Ohio

*House Meets at 10:30 a.m. for Morning Hour
and 12:00 Noon for Legislative Business
(No Votes Before 5:00 p.m.)*

Anticipated Floor Action:

- S. 2143—Supreme Court Volunteers Act**
H.R. 872—Biomaterials Access Assurance Act
H.R. 765—Shackleford Banks Wild Horses Act (Agreeing to Senate Amendments)
H.R. 3460—Renewing an International Fishing Agreement with the Republic of Latvia
H.R. 3506—Awarding the Congressional Gold Medal to Gerald and Betty Ford
H.R. 3696—Designating the James F. Battin Federal Courthouse
H.R. 3982—Designating the Terry Sanford Federal Building
H.R. 1689—Designating the Joseph P. Kinneary U.S. Courthouse
H.J.Res. 125—Joint Resolution Finding Iraq in Breach of Its International Obligations
H.R. 3743—Iran Nuclear Proliferation Prevention Act
H.R. 2183—Bipartisan Campaign Integrity Act (Continue Consideration)



Bills Considered Under Suspension of the Rules

Floor Situation: The House will consider the following 10 bills under suspension of the rules as its first order of business today. Each is debatable for 40 minutes, may not be amended, and requires a two-thirds majority vote for passage.

S. 2143—Supreme Court Volunteers Act allows the Supreme Court Administrative Assistant's Office to use volunteers as part of its tour corps of full-time employees assigned to provide historical tours of the Supreme Court building to its visitors. Every year, over one million people visit the

Court, which places an extra personnel burden to ensure that it has enough tour guides and resources to properly and efficiently serve citizens and foreign visitors to the historical landmark. The use of volunteers at a federal landmark is not unprecedented; the U.S. Capitol currently uses approximately 35 volunteers for its Capitol Guide Service to assist visitors with tours around the Capitol complex. According to the guide service, the volume of tours has been increased by 25 percent as a result of the additional manpower available through the use of volunteers. CBO did not complete a cost estimate for S. 2143. However, the bill is expected to have no impact on the federal budget. S. 2143 was referred to the House on July 17, 1998; the measure passed the full Senate by unanimous consent on July 16, 1998 and was not considered by a House committee.

H.R. 872—Biomaterials Access Assurance Act provides protections for suppliers of biomaterials from much of the costs of discovery and defense in lawsuits where those suppliers would not be held liable. Litigation costs currently drive biomaterials suppliers away from the medical market, with potentially disastrous effects for ill and injured Americans. The bill also establishes expedited procedures for dismissing lawsuits in which biomaterials suppliers should not be included. However, a supplier could be re-added to the lawsuit if evidence shows that the biomaterials supplier may be liable for damages. The measure is considered non-controversial. A CBO cost estimate for H.R. 872 was unavailable at press time. H.R. 872 was introduced by Mr. Gekas on February 27, 1997. The Judiciary Committee ordered the bill reported by voice vote on April 1, 1998; the Commerce Committee, which also shared jurisdiction over the bill, reported the measure by voice vote on June 24, 1998.

H.R. 765—Shackleford Banks Wild Horses Protection Act (Agreeing to Senate Amendments), as amended by the Senate, directs the Interior Secretary to allow a herd of wild horses to be maintained at the Cape Lookout National Seashore (CALO) located on Core Banks, North Carolina. The National Park Service (NPS) and the Foundation of Shackleford Horses, a private non-profit foundation, will jointly manage the herd of approximately 100 wild horses. The agreement must establish measures to ensure the cost-effective management of such horses while ensuring that natural resources within the seashore are not adversely impacted. In addition, the agreement must allow the foundation to adopt horses that the secretary removes from the seashore. Finally, the bill prohibits the secretary from removing or permitting the removal of any free-roaming horses from federal lands within the seashore unless: (1) the number of horses exceeds 110; (2) there is an emergency or a need to protect public health and safety; or (3) the foundation fails to meet the terms and conditions of the agreement. The Senate made only minor technical modifications to the bill. The bill was introduced by Mr. Jones; the House approved the measure on July 22, 1997, by a vote of 416-6. The Senate passed the bill, as amended, by unanimous consent on July 17, 1998.

H.R. 3460 renews an international fishery agreement between the United States and the Republic of Latvia. The bill enforces the agreement on the date of enactment and extends it to December 31, 1999. Specifically, the measure (1) reauthorizes the 1995 Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Convention Act through FY 2001; (2) requires an annual report to Congress on the activities of the Fisheries Commission, the General Council, and the Scientific Council; and (3) requires the Commerce Secretary, acting through the Secretary of State, to negotiate with the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO) on an allocation system where quotas in the NAFO Regulatory Area are allocated to new members. Finally, the bill reauthorizes the 1975 Atlantic Tunas Convention Act through FY 2001. Assuming appropriation of the authorized amounts, CBO estimates that enactment of H.R. 3460 will result in new spending of \$18 million over the FY 1999-2003 period. The bill was introduced by Mr. Saxton; the Resources Committee reported the bill by voice vote.

H.R. 3506—Presenting a Congressional Gold Medal to Gerald R. and Betty Ford authorizes the president to present, on behalf of Congress, a gold medal of appropriate design to Gerald R. and Betty Ford in recognition of their dedicated public service and outstanding humanitarian contributions to the people of the U.S. and to commemorate the 85th anniversary of the birth of President Ford, the 80th anniversary of the birth of Mrs. Ford, the 50th anniversary of the 1st election of Gerald R. Ford to the U.S. House of Representatives, and their 50th wedding anniversary. The bill authorizes appropriations of up to \$20,000 to cover the cost of providing the medal. The actual amount spent for the medal is recouped by the U.S. Mint through the sale of authentic bronze reproductions of the medal. The bill was introduced by Mr. Ehlers *et al.* was not considered by a committee.

H.R. 3696 names the U.S. courthouse at 316 N. 26th Street in Billings, Montana, after James F. Battin. Mr. Battin served as both a member of Congress and a federal judge. His tenure in the House of Representatives lasted for 10 years, from the 87th through the 91st Congresses. President Nixon appointed him to the federal bench in 1969, and he served as Chief Judge from 1978 to 1990, when he moved to senior status. During his tenure on the bench, he served the District of Montana as well as districts in Washington, Oregon, California, Arizona, Hawaii, and Georgia. In the House he served on the Judiciary, Foreign Affairs, and Ways & Means Committees. The bill was introduced by Mr. Hill and was reported by the Transportation & Infrastructure Committee by voice vote.

H.R. 3982 names the federal building at 310 New Bern Avenue in Raleigh, North Carolina, after Terry Sanford. Mr. Sanford was a success in many fields of employment. He served on the North Carolina State Ports Authority from 1950 to 1953, at which time he was elected to the North Carolina State Senate and served until 1955. In 1961 he was elected to the governorship of North Carolina and served for one term. At the end of his term, Mr. Sanford returned to the private sector and served as president of Duke University from 1969 to 1984. In 1986 he won his bid for the United States Senate and served until 1993, at which time he returned to private life as President Emeritus at Duke from 1995 until his death in 1998. The bill was introduced by Mr. Etheridge and was reported by the Transportation & Infrastructure Committee by voice vote.

S. 1800 names the U.S. courthouse at 85 Marconi Boulevard in Columbus, Ohio, after Joseph P. Kinneary. Judge Kinneary has served on the federal bench for over 30 years. He began his service to the United States in 1942, when he fought in World War II in the Army. He continued his service in the Army until 1946. In 1961 President Kennedy appointed Judge Kinneary to the federal bench for the Southern District of Ohio, where he continues to serve today at the age of 92. Judge Kinneary has also served as Assistant Attorney General and First Assistant Attorney General for the state of Ohio. The bill was introduced by Senator Glenn and was reported by the Transportation & Infrastructure Committee by voice vote.

H.J. Res. 125—Finding The Government of Iraq in Material and Unacceptable Breach of Its International Obligations spells out the history of Iraq's non-compliance with its obligations under U.N. Security Council resolutions dating back to 1991, and declares that the government of Iraq is in material and unacceptable breach of its international obligations. The material and unacceptable breach terminology is drawn verbatim from a U.N. Security Council statement dated July 6, 1992. The resolution was introduced by Mr. Gingrich and the International Relations Committee passed the measure by voice vote on July 21, 1998.

H.R. 3743—Iran Nuclear Proliferation Prevention Act amends the 1961 Foreign Assistance Act to withhold U.S. proportional voluntary assistance to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for programs and projects of the Agency in Iran. Specifically, the bill (1) withholds voluntary contributions to the IAEA for programs and projects in Iran, (2) directs the Secretary of State to undertake an annual review and report to the Congress on the IAEA's programs and projects to ensure that they are consistent with U.S. nuclear non-proliferation and safety goals, (3) directs the U.S. Representative at the IAEA to oppose any programs that are determined under review to be inconsistent with U.S. policy, and (4) expresses the sense of Congress that the U.S. should pursue internal reforms at the IAEA to ensure that all programs and projects funded under the technical cooperation and assistance fund are compatible with U.S. nuclear non-proliferation policy and international nuclear non-proliferation norms. The bill was introduced by Mr. Menendez and the International Relations Committee passed the measure by voice vote on July 22, 1998.

Additional Information: See *Legislative Digest*, Vol. XXVII, #20, July 25, 1998.



H.R. 2183—Bipartisan Campaign Integrity Act

Floor Situation: The House is scheduled to continue consideration of H.R. 2183 after it completes consideration of the scheduled suspensions. The House has been considering the Shays-Meehan substitute under a modified open rule. The rule makes in order 11 substitute amendments and provides an hour of general debate on each substitute. The rule accords priority in recognition to members who have their amendments to the substitutes pre-printed in the *Congressional Record* and prohibits perfecting amendments to the substitutes that include tax or tariff measures. The rule states that if more than one substitute amendment is adopted, the one which receives the greatest number of votes will prevail and be reported back to the House. The chairman of the Committee of the Whole may postpone votes and reduce the voting time on a postponed vote to five minutes, so long as it follows a regular 15-minute vote. Finally, the rule provides one motion to recommit, with or without instructions.

On Friday, July 17, the House adopted a unanimous consent agreement to consider 55 additional amendments to the substitute. At press time, 40 remained. Unless otherwise specified, each amendment is debatable for 10 minutes.

Summary: H.R. 2183 amends the 1971 Federal Election Campaign Act (FECA) to (1) ban the use of certain “soft money” by national political parties and federal candidates; (2) increase the aggregate annual limit on contributions made by individuals to political parties; and (3) repeal limitations on the amount of coordinated expenditures that may be made by political parties. The bill indexes contribution limits to inflation beginning in 1999. The bill requires that radio and television communications paid for by third parties be fully disclosed. It revises current Federal Election Commission (FEC) filing requirements to mandate monthly reports by principal campaign committees and other political committees and requires electronic filing for certain reports. The bill also eliminates the “best efforts” exception with respect to obtaining information regarding the occupation or the name of employers of certain individual contributors. The bill was introduced by Hutchinson *et al.* and was not considered by a House committee.

Views: The Republican leadership has not taken a unified position on the measure or any of the substitutes. An official Clinton Administration viewpoint was also unavailable at press time.

Substitutes: The rule makes in order 11 substitute amendments and provides for an hour of general debate on each substitute. The House will continue debating the Shays-Meehan substitute today.

— *Shays-Meehan Substitute* —

The Shays-Meehan substitute eliminates federal and state soft money that influences federal elections. It redefines the concept of “express advocacy,” as it applies to campaign spending by independent groups and party organizations, to include radio and television communications that refer to a clearly identified federal candidate within 60 days of an election or those communications that include unmistakable support for or opposition to a clearly identified federal candidate outside the 60-day period. The substitute permits only hard money to be used for express advocacy ads. The amendment requires candidates to file their FEC reports electronically and requires the FEC to post reports on the Internet.

The substitute requires anyone who makes an independent expenditure of \$1,000 or more within 20 days of an election to file a report with the FEC within 24 hours and permits the FEC to conduct random audits and investigations of campaign committees. The amendment prohibits a campaign committee from depositing a contribution check before all contributor information is complete.

It clarifies restrictions on fundraising on federal property and codifies the Supreme Court’s *Beck* decision which requires labor organizations to annually notify employees who pay agency fees that they are eligible to object to the use of their funds for political activities. Finally, the amendment bans political parties from making coordinated expenditures on behalf of those candidates that do not limit their own spending to \$50,000. The amendment contains the language of H.R. 3526, the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act, which was introduced by Mr. Shays and Mr. Meehan on March 19, 1998. **Staff Contacts:** *Allison Rak (Shays), x5-5541; Amy Rosenbaum (Meehan), x5-3411*

Amendments: As stated above, 40 amendments remain to be considered under the unanimous consent agreement. Unless otherwise specified, each amendment is debatable for 10 minutes.

Postponed Votes

On Monday, July 20, the House debated, but did not vote on, the following amendments:

- * an amendment by **Mr. Goodlatte** (#47) to modify the “motor-voter” registration law to confront the wave of illegal voter registration and voting fraud that has been charged with compromising recent elections. Specifically, the amendment repeals the federal mandate requiring states to permit voter registration by mail. The amendment requires voters to provide proof of citizenship and Social Security numbers when registering to vote. Furthermore, the amendment allows states to require voters (with the exception of uniformed servicepersons) to provide photo identification before voting. **Staff Contact:** *Brett Shogren, x5-5431*

- * an amendment by **Mr. Wicker** to permit states to require photo identification of voters before they receive a ballot for voting in an election for federal office. **Staff Contact: Drew Maloney, x5-4306**
- * an amendment by **Mr. Calvert** (#15) to limit the amount of contributions that a congressional candidate, delegate, or resident commissioner may receive from individuals who do not live in the congressional district (in the case of a House of Representatives campaign) or state (in the case of a Senate campaign) in which the candidate is running. The amendment prohibits out-of-state and out-of-district contributions from exceeding that of in-state and in-district contributions—thus requiring at least a 50/50 split. The amendment further requires that all candidates detail in their campaign committee report (covering the period 19 days before an election and 20 days after an election) the total contributions from local individuals and those of all individuals as of the last day of the report. Finally, the amendment establishes a penalty for candidates whose contributions exceed the above limitation—a fine equal to 200 percent of the amount in excess of the permitted amount. Interest may accrue on any portion of the fine that has not been paid after 30 days after being levied. **Staff Contact: Dave Kennet, x5-1986**
- * an amendment offered by **Ms. Smith** to (1) add communications posted on the Internet to the substitute's exemption for printed material from the definition of "express advocacy;" (2) allow voting records and scorecards to cover the position of a single candidate, instead of the substitute's current required coverage of two or more candidates; (3) allow the sponsor of a voting guide to state its agreement or disagreement with the position of the candidate; (4) stipulate that distributing and collecting questions from candidates for the purpose of preparing voter guides is not a coordinated campaign activity; (5) eliminate the substitute's requirement that campaign material be educational and instead use current standards that prohibit unmistakable and unambiguous support for or opposition to candidates—such as "vote for" or "against;" (6) limits the definition of coordinated activities to shared professional campaign services, and specifically exempts mailhouse services used for distribution of voter guides; and (7) exempts lobbying of candidates holding state or elective office from coordinated activity. **Staff Contact: John Dutton, x5-3536**

The following amendments remain to be considered, debatable in the order listed below.

Mr. Hefley may offer an amendment (#33) to prohibit *quid pro quo* campaign contributions in exchange for access to Air Force One. **Staff Contact: Rob Smith, x5-4422**

Mr. Snowbarger may offer an amendment to increase penalties for candidates and campaigns that willfully and knowingly violate the law—a prison sentence of one to ten years. **Staff Contact: Patrick Wilson, x5-2865**

Mr. Salmon may offer an amendment (#46) to require the president to post on the Internet the name of any non-government passenger on Air Force One or Air Force Two within 30 days of the date of travel. The amendment allows the president to disclose the same information to the chairman and ranking member of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence if there are national security concerns. **Staff Contact: Steve Chucris, x5-2635**

Mr. Stearns may offer an amendment to eliminate the substitute's requirement that networks offer discounted broadcast rates for campaign advertising. *Staff Contact: Peter Krug, x5-5744*

Mr. Rohrabacher may offer an amendment to allow candidates whose opponents spend more than \$1,000 in personal funds to accept contributions from any legal source up to the same amount of the opponents' personal funds spent in the election. The purpose of the amendment is to level the campaign finance playing field which, proponents of the amendment argue currently favors wealthy candidates. *Staff Contact: Phaedra Baird, x5-2415*

Mr. Paul may offer an amendment (#68) to establish minimum ballot petition signature limits and impose ballot petition time limits. Candidates for president, vice president, or the Senate, must get a minimum of one-tenth of one percent of the signatures of the individuals who voted in the most recent federal election in the state, or 1,000 signatures—whichever is greater. Candidates for the House must get one-half of one percent of the signatures, or 1,000 signatures. The amendment also states that petition signatures may not be restricted by states for candidates whose respective parties received a minimum of one percent of the votes cast in the most recent election for president or Senate in that state. *Staff Contact: Joe Becker, x5-2831*

Mr. Paul may offer an amendment to require recipients of federal matching campaign funds to agree in writing not to participate in debates in which all other candidates for that office—who receive federal funds or are on the ballot in a minimum of 40 states—are not invited. *Staff Contact: Joe Becker, x5-2831*

Mr. DeLay may offer an amendment (#80), debatable for 40 minutes, to repeal the media exemption in the 1971 Federal Election Campaign Act. The amendment would effectively include items such as news stories and editorials distributed through broadcast media in the definition of "expenditure." *Staff Contact: Tony Rudy, x5-5951*

Mr. Peterson (PA) may offer an amendment (#16), debatable for 40 minutes, to require the Attorney General, in consultation with the Social Security Commissioner, to establish a voluntary pilot program for state and local election officials to determine voter eligibility regarding a voter's citizenship. The pilot program would seek to establish a reliable, secure method by which to compare the name, date of birth, and Social Security number provided in an inquiry with data maintained by the Social Security Commissioner in order to confirm whether or not the voter is a citizen of the United States. The pilot program will be established first in California, New York, Texas, Florida, and Illinois. *Staff Contact: Bob Ferguson, x5-5121*

Mr. Barr may offer an amendment, debatable for 40 minutes, to prohibit the use of bilingual ballots. *Contact: x5-2931*

Mr. Barr may offer an amendment to require individuals to present photographic identification prior to voting in federal elections. *Contact: x5-2931*

Mr. Traficant may offer an amendment (#17) to modify House rules to make in order a motion to expel a member, at any time after the legislative day following the date on which the member is convicted of knowingly accepting a foreign campaign contribution, from the House of Representatives. The motion will be highly privileged, with no amendments or motions to reconsider allowed. *Staff Contact: Paul Marcone, x5-5261*

Mr. DeLay may offer an amendment (#81) to modify the 1971 Federal Election Campaign Act to exempt legislative alerts from coverage under “express advocacy” requirements. *Staff Contact: Tony Rudy, x5-5951*

Mr. DeLay may offer an amendment (#82) to prohibit the “voter guide” exemption in the 1971 Federal Election Campaign Act from being interpreted as “express advocacy”. *Staff Contact: Tony Rudy, x5-5951*

Mr. DeLay may offer an amendment (#83) to eliminate, in the substitute’s definition of “coordination with candidates,” the payment of shared campaign-related services. *Staff Contact: Tony Rudy, x5-5951*

Mr. DeLay may offer an amendment (#84) to prohibit congressional communications regarding legislative positions of members from being interpreted as “coordination with a candidate.” *Staff Contact: Tony Rudy, x5-5951*

Mr. DeLay may offer an amendment (#85) to limit the substitute’s expanded treatment of contributions provided in coordination with a candidate as “express advocacy” communications. *Staff Contact: Tony Rudy, x5-5951*

Mr. Schaffer may offer an amendment to prohibit involuntary assessment of employee funds for the political activities of any national bank, corporation, or labor union. The amendment will require such entities to obtain permission from employees before using their funds to engage in political activity. *Contact: x5-4676*

Mr. Horn may offer an amendment to allow the principle campaign committee for a House or Senate candidate to send campaign mailings at the reduced postal rate now provided to party committees with a limit of two mailings per household in the candidate’s district or state. *Staff Contact: Dave Bartel, x5-6676*

Mr. Upton may offer an amendment to require that at least 50 percent of total contributions to candidates for federal office comes from individuals, thus limiting contributions from PACs and political committees. *Staff Contact: Jon Terry, x5-3761*

Mr. Smith (MI) may offer an amendment (#72) to require radio, television, and cable operators to report to the FEC the identity of political advertisers (including issue advocacy and candidate information) as well as the cost, duration, and any other appropriate information regarding the political advertisements. *Staff Contact: Paul Borchers, x5-6276*

Mr. Shadegg may offer an amendment to allow a candidate for federal office to pursue expedited review for violations of the 1971 Federal Election Campaign Act (FECA) occurring within 90 days of the election date. The amendment allows the candidate to file with a U.S. District Court to request civil action, including an injunction against the alleged violator. The amendment urges the court to issue a decision regarding the action as soon as practical and, to the greatest extent possible, issue the decision before the election involved. Proponents of the amendment assert that current election law provides no recourse for candidates to fight violations that occur weeks or days before an election. Moreover, argue supporters, the administrative process used by the Federal Election

Commission (FEC) to review cases precludes any reasonable rectification of violations before election day. **Staff Contact: Caroline Lynch, x5-3361**

Mr. DeLay may offer an amendment, debatable for 40 minutes, to prohibit the Federal Election Commission (FEC) from including background music in political advertisements as a basis for “express advocacy.” The amendment arises from *Christian Action Network v. FEC*, a case recently decided by the First Circuit Court of Appeals in which the FEC claimed that background music constituted “express advocacy.” The court decided against the FEC and awarded the Christian Action Network attorney’s fees because the prosecution was not substantially justified. **Staff Contact: Tony Rudy, x5-5951**

Mr. Shaw may offer an amendment to prohibit candidates for the House of Representatives from raising more than 50 percent of campaign funds out of the state in which the candidate is running. **Staff Contact: Caroline Lunsford, x5-3026**

Ms. Kaptur may offer an amendment (#71) to prohibit contributions by multicandidate political committees or separate funds sponsored by foreign-controlled corporations and associations. The amendment defines “foreign-owned corporation” as a corporation which has at least 50 percent of its ownership interest controlled by persons other than citizens or nationals of the United States. The amendment also establishes a clearinghouse of political activities information within the Federal Election Commission. The duties of the director of the clearinghouse include developing a filing, coding, and cross-indexing system; as well as identifying all persons in FEC reports, registrations, and other existing public disclosures. **Staff Contact: Tim Sechrist, x5-4146**

Ms. Kaptur may offer an amendment (#73) to stipulate that if any portion of the substitute is found unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, then the House will consider a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to set reasonable limits on expenditures in federal campaign. **Staff Contact: Tim Sechrist, x5-4146**

Mr. Stearns may offer an amendment to prohibit presidential candidates who receive federal funding from soliciting soft money. Specifically, the amendment states that any candidate for president or vice president cannot receive funds from the Presidential Election Campaign Fund unless the candidate certifies that he or she will not solicit any funds to use to influence the election, including any funds for an independent expenditure. **Staff Contact: Peter Krug, x5-5744**

Mr. Stearns may offer an amendment to establish criminal penalties for committing a conspiracy to violate presidential campaign spending limits. The amendment defines “conspiracy” as two or more persons who seek to avoid the spending limits applicable to the candidate under the Federal Election Campaign Act by soliciting, receiving, transferring, or directing funds from any source that directly or indirectly benefits the candidate’s campaign. The penalty for such a conspiracy includes a prison term of up to three years and a fine of up to \$1 million. **Staff Contact: Peter Krug, x5-5744**

Mr. Stearns may offer an amendment to permit permanent residents who served in the Armed Forces to make contributions to political campaigns and committees. **Staff Contact: Peter Krug, x5-5744**

Mr. Whitfield may offer an amendment (#40 or #114) to require that any court reviewing the constitutionality of this bill must use as their standard of judgment the “strict scrutiny” test—i.e., the bill must serve a compelling governmental interest in the least restrictive manner possible. *Staff Contact: Jason Van Pelt, x5-3115*

Mr. Whitfield may offer an amendment (#42 or #113) to require the Federal Election Commission (FEC) to observe First Amendment limits on regulatory activities. The amendment requires the FEC to act in a manner that will have the least restrictive effect on the rights of free speech and association when prescribing forms or making, amending, or repealing its rules. Upon review by a court, any actions by the FEC not in harmony with these principles must be found unlawful and be set aside. *Staff Contact: Jason Van Pelt, x5-3115*

Mr. English may offer an amendment to require persons conducting a poll during a federal election campaign to disclose to each respondent the identity or organization sponsoring the poll. In a congressional race, the amendment applies to surveys of more than 1,000 households; in Senate races, the poll must survey 2,500 households. *Staff Contact: Laura Eugster, x5-5406*

Mr. Gekas may offer an amendment an amendment to apprehend “tainted money.” Specifically, the amendment requires political committees to transfer suspected illegal or improper campaign contributions of over \$500 to the Federal Election Commission (FEC) if the contribution was late in being returned—i.e., after more than 60 days. The FEC must hold the money, notify the attorney general and the IRS, and investigate whether the contribution was from a foreign source, was made in the name of another source, or was otherwise illegal. The FEC or the attorney general may require that the money be forfeited or applied to fines and penalties against illegal contributions. The FEC must return the money if it concludes that it had no reason to investigate, plans not to use the money, or if money is left over after fines and penalties. *Staff Contact: Jim Harper, x5-2825*

Mr. Miller (FL) may offer an amendment (#93) to increase the disclosure requirement for labor activities from \$10,000 to \$40,000. The amendment includes in the total disclosure money spent for officer and employee payments; fees, fines, and assessments; office and administrative expenses and direct taxes, educational and publicity expenses, professional fees; contributions and grants; as well as contract negotiations, organizing, striking activities, political activities, and lobbying activities. The amendment takes effect December 31, 2000. *Staff Contact: Dani Doane, x5-5015*

Mr. Doolittle may offer an amendment to permit courts to require the Federal Election Commission (FEC) to pay attorney’s fees and costs to prevailing parties. *Staff Contact: Pete Evich, x5-2511*

Additional Information: See *Legislative Digest*, Vol. XXVII, #14, Pt. II, June 1, 1998.

